# SFG 2023 | LEVEL 1 | Test #24 – Solutions | ForumIAS

**Q.1)** Consider the following:
1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation
3. Indian Reform Association
Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?
a) 1 and 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy along with Dwarka Nath Tagore and William Adam established Calcutta Unitarian committee in 1823. Keshab Chandra was not associated with it.
**Statement 2 is correct:** On 24th January 1868, Keshab Chandra Sen laid the foundation stone of his new church called, the Tabernacle of New Dispensation (Naba Bidhan) for the purpose of establishing the truth of all the great religions in an institution that he believed would replace them all.
**Statement 3 is correct:** Indian Reform Association was established in 1870 at Calcutta by Keshab Chandra Sen to put into practice the ideas that he got during his visit to Britain. Its objective also included to create public opinion against child marriage, get Brahmo form of marriage legalized, promote status of women.
Source: UPSC PRELIMS 2016
https://www.thebrahmosamaj.net/samajes/navavidhansamaj.html

**Q.2)** With reference to the Cornwallis code, 1793, consider the following statements:
1. It recognised zamindars as sole owner of land and gave them the rights to transfer land.
2. The code allowed Indians to file a case against the employees of the East India company.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) c**
**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1 is correct:** The Cornwallis code recognised **zamindars (landlord) as the sole owner of land** and gave **full rights to transfer or donate such land.** The government revenue was **permanently fixed** and if the zamindar failed to pay it, the land would be auctioned off to realise the government revenues.
**Statement 2 is correct: Until 1793 (**before the introduction of Cornwallis code) a **British citizen could only be tried by the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and no Indians could file a case** against any employee of the East India Company. This **discrimination** was **removed** by this code, and everyone declared equal in the eye of law. **The natives (Indians) were now entitled to file a case against government officials including Europeans.**
Source: Spectrum: Chapter- Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments (Reforms under Cornwallis)
https://en.banglapedia.org/index.php/Cornwallis_Code#:~:text=Until%201793%2C%20a,the%20government%20itself

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**Q.3)** With reference to the major resolutions related to local governance passed by the British India government, consider the following pairs:

| Major resolutions | Important provisions |
|---|---|
| 1. Mayo's Resolution,1870 | It authorised the provincial governments to resort to local taxation |
| 2. Ripon's Resolution,1882 | It provided for the majority of elected-nonofficial members in local bodies |
| 3. Government of India Resolution, 1915 | It declared local government as a transferred subject under the direct control of provincial ministers |

Which of the pairs given above is/are matched correctly?
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

**Ans) c**
**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**
**Option 1 is correct: The Mayo's Resolution of 1870** authorised the **provincial governments to resort to local taxation to balance their budgets.** This was done in the context of transfer of certain departments of administration, such as medical services, education and roads, to the control of provincial governments. This was the **beginning of local finance i.e., financial decentralisation.**
**Option 2 is correct:** Lord Ripon is called the **father of local self-government in India.** One of the main points of **Ripon's resolution 1882** is that it stipulated **elected non-officials' majority in local bodies**. Also, it demanded **non-officials to act as chairpersons of local bodies.**
**Option 3 is incorrect: The Government of India act 1919 made local government the transferred subject** under popular ministerial control. It allowed each province to develop local government according to provincial needs and requirements, **The Government of India resolution 1915 contained the official views on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908)**.
Knowledge Base: **Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908)** urged the withdrawal of existing restrictions on local government's powers of taxation and **the stoppage of regular grants-in-aid from provincial governments** except for undertaking large projects.
Source: Spectrum: Chapter- Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments

**Q.4)** With reference to the reorganisation of military in India post 1857 revolt, consider the following statements
1. In the British army, the company's troops were merged with the Queen's forces.
2. The proportion of Europeans to Indians in the army was fixed uniformly for all the presidencies.
3.British categorised Indians into martial and non-martial races to favour certain communities in recruitment process.

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Which of the statements given above is/are **correct?**
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) d**
**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**
The Indian sepoys played a major role during the 1857 revolt. The British's urge of preventing another major revolt like 1857 led them to reorganise the military in India.
**Statement 1 is correct:** The military was the backbone of the Company's rule in India. **Prior to the revolt of 1857,** there were two separate sets of military forces under British control: one was the **Queen's army and the other was the Company's troop**s. But **with the abolition of company rule after the 1857 revolt, company troops were merged with the Queen's army.**
**Statement 2 is incorrect: After the 1857 revolt,** the domination of the European branch over the Indian branches was ensured by following the **principle of a one-third white army (as against 14% before 1857**). However, it is **different for different provinces, the proportion of Europeans to Indians was carefully fixed at one to two in the Bengal Army and two to five in the Madras and Bombay Armie**s.
**Statement 3 is correct:** British came up with an ideology of **martial races and non-martial races.** It categorised those who supported British in repressing 1857 revolt as martial races and those who took active part in revolt as non-martial races. **It was used to justify a discriminatory recruitment policy directed in favour of Sikhs, Gurkhas and Pathans** who had assisted in the suppression of the revolt. The **soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India** who had participated in the revolt were declared to be **non-martial races.**
Source: Spectrum: Chapter- Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments

**Q.5)** With reference to Social Stock Exchange (SSE), consider the following statements:
1. It is a platform where companies spend a percentage of their profits in the welfare of the community and social initiatives.
2. It is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.
3. The existing Stock Exchanges can introduce their own social stock exchanges with a separate Governing Council.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
The idea of a Social Stock Exchange (SSE) in India was floated in the budget 2019-2020 to revive the economy by boosting social and environmental impact investing in India. Whereas Brazil was the first nation that instituted the world's first SSE in 2003, with the establishment of Bolsa de Valores Socioambientais (BVSA).
**Statement 1 is incorrect. Social Stock Exchange (SSE)** is a revenue-generating platform that allows investors to invest in select social enterprises or social initiatives. It allows the listing of a Non-Profit Organization on stock exchanges and helps social and voluntary enterprises to raise capital in the form of

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equity or debt or a unit of the mutual fund. Whereas **Corporate Social Responsibility** is a concept where companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations. It makes **companies to spend a percentage of their profits** towards the welfare of the community or initiatives that have social, economic and environmental impact.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Social Stock Exchange (SSE) is regulated by **the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)**. It notifies a framework introducing a social stock exchange in India, which provides social enterprises an additional avenue to raise funds.

**Statement 3 is correct: The existing Stock Exchanges like BSE and National Stock Exchange (NSE) can introduce their own Social Stock Exchanges as a separate segment. But the** Stock Exchange shall constitute a Governing Council for the Social Stock Exchange prior to seeking final approval from SEBI for introduction of Social Stock Exchange as a separate segment.

Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/kembai-speaks/the-time-is-maturing-for-social-stock-exchanges-in-india/
https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2021/jun/28/will-the-planned-social-stock-exchange-help-uplift-those-at-the-bottom-of-the-pyramid-2322569.html
https://blog.forumias.com/social-stock-exchangesse/

**Q.6)** British India's colonial policy can be divided into three phases namely Mercantilism, Free trade and Era of foreign capital and international competition for colonies. Which among the following policies marks the emergence of the third phase of colonialism?

1. Retaining trade monopoly of East India Company.
2. Introduction of various land revenue settlement policies.
3. Large amount of investment in railways.
4. Associating more Indians in the governance

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4 only

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The British colonial policy in India can be broadly divided into three stages, each marked by its own features. **Mercantilism, Free trade and Era of Foreign capital and international competition for colonie**s were those three stages.

**Option 1 is incorrect:** First phase of colonialism i.e., **Mercantilism is based on two basic objectives** (i) to acquire a **monopoly of trade** with India (ii) to directly take over governmental revenues through **control over State power**. Thus, **retaining trade monopoly is a feature of the Mercantilism phase.**

**Option 2 is incorrect:** Second phase of colonialism i.e., **Colonialism of free trade.** It started with the Charter Act of 1813 and continued till the 1860s. This phase is marked by the feature of converting India into a destination of British manufactured goods and a source of raw materials. **Discriminatory tariff policy** and the **Permanent Settlement and the Ryotwari system in agriculture were introduced to transform traditional agrarian structure into a capitalist one.**

**Option 3 is correct:** Third phase of colonialism - era of foreign capital and international competition for colonies. It began around the 1860s in India owing to Britain's industrial supremacy being challenged by several countries of Europe, the United States and Japan and also the revolution in transport technology. This phase is marked by

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1) The strengthening of colonial rule over India to keep other nations such as Russia, France out of the reach of India.
2) Large amount of investment in railways to attract British capital to India and provide it security

**Option 4 is incorrect:** In the third phase, the British notion of **training the Indian people for self-government vanished** (**revived only after 1918** because of pressure exerted by the Indian national movement). Now, the **aim of British rule was declared as permanent 'trusteeship' over the Indians.** The Indians were declared to be permanently immature for inclusion in government services or governance related works. The British also declared that Indians does not have a sense of governance and they **needs British control and trusteeship.**

Source: Spectrum: Chapter - Economic Impact of British Rule in India
https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/SrSec315NEW/315_History_Eng/315_History_Eng_Lesson17.pdf

**Q.7)** With reference to the process of deindustrialisation in India during the nineteenth century, consider the following statements
1. Increased inflow of British machine-made goods after the passage of Charter Act of 1813 accelerated the decline of handloom industries in India.
2. Moneylenders and tradesmen benefited from the deindustrialisation process in India.
3. The deindustrialisation process drastically reduced the pace of commercialisation of agriculture in India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

De-industrialisation is the process of **destruction of a nation's industrial capacity**. India had a strong industrial base before the arrival of British in Inda. The British colonial government systematically deindustrialised India to serve its self-interest.

**Statement 1 is correct: The Charter Act of 1813 ended the monopoly** of the East India Company with the exception of tea and trade with China. This increased the demand for British manufactured cheap goods in India. As a result, **Indian craftsmen had to compete with machine made goods from England.** This effectively led to the loss of the market for handicrafts made by Indian craftsmen and ultimately led to the decline of the Indian handloom industry.

**Statement 2 is correct: Indian traders, moneylenders and bankers had amassed wealth** as junior partners of English merchant capitalists in India. Their role fitted in the British scheme of colonial exploitation. The **money lenders** provided loans to hard pressed agriculturists and thrived on the high interest rate for such loans. The **trader carried imported British products** to the remotest corners and helped in the movement of Indian agricultural products for exports.

**Statement 3 is incorrect: The deindustrialisation process increased the pace of Commercialisation of agriculture in India** during the nineteenth century. Commercialization of agriculture means the production of crops for **sale in the market** rather than for self-consumption. British systematically deindustrialised India to reduce India to the status of a **mere exporter of important raw materials.** Thus, **Indians were forced to cultivate cash crops to meet British's needs.**

Source: Spectrum: Chapter -. Economic Impact of British Rule in India
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keec101.pdf

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**Q.8)** With reference to Royal Commission on decentralization (1908), consider the following statements:
1. William Meyer was the Chairman of the commission.
2. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments.
3. The commission recommended the intervention of the Governor-General of India on the matters of revenue of the provinces.
4. R.C. Dutt was the only Indian member of the commission.
Which of the above statements are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 4 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 1, 2 and 4 only

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct Answer.**

In the year 1907, the Royal Commission on Decentralization was constituted by the British Government. Its main objective was to investigate the financial and administrative relations of the Central and provincial governments. The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Royal Commission upon Decentralization was appointed in 1907 under the chairmanship of **Sir Henry William Primrose.** It was a six-member body including the Chairman, the other five members being Frederic Lely, Steyning Edgerley, Romesh Chunder Dutt, William Meyer, and William Hichons.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Royal Commission on Decentralization in India was appointed to inquire into the **relations existing for financial and administrative purposes** between the Supreme Government (i.e., the Government of India) and the various Provincial Governments. It also included such relations between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them. It also was to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, these relations can be simplified and improved.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** In the year 1907, the Royal Commission on Decentralization was constituted by the British Government. As per the report of the commission published in 1909, the **intervention of the Governor-General of India was not allowed on the matter of revenues of the provinces.** The needs of the provinces should be considered. The residual part of the revenue should be taken as a fixed fractional share. The recommendations were accepted, and the Government passed a resolution in the year 1912.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The only Indian member of this commission was R.C. Dutt, and the report of this commission was published in 1909.

Knowledge Base: Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reform was an extension of the 1892 reforms. The Morley-Minto Reforms, so named after John Morley, who was the secretary of state for India (1905-1910 & 1911) and Minto was the Governor-General of India (1905-1910).

The British Parliament appointed a Royal Commission on Decentralization in 1908, to inquire into relations between the Government of India and the provinces and suggest ways and means to simplify and improve them. Thus, the Royal Commission on Decentralization report came as the basis for Morley-Minto Reform.

Source: A New Look at the Modern Indian History by B.L. Grover and Alka Mehta
https://indianculture.gov.in/reports-proceedings/minutes-evidence-taken-royal-commission-upon-decentralization-bengal-vol-i

**Q.9)** This leader was selected as Imperial Civil Services (ICS) officer in 1869 but he was barred from services in 1869 due to an age dispute, and he was fired in 1871 due to racial discrimination. Later, He led the Indian National Conference session for two years between 1883 and 1885. He also became a senior leader of Indian National Congress.

In the above passage, which among the following personalities has been discussed?
a) Surendranath Banerjea
b) Satyendra Sinha
c) Pherozeshah Mehta
d) Womesh Chandra Banerjee

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct Answer.**

**Option a is correct:** Surendranath Banerjee was a resident of Calcutta and was born on November 10, 1848. He was known as one of the early political leaders of India during the rule of the Britishers. He was the founding member of the Indian National Association, a nationalist organization. **He and Ananda Mohan Bose led the Indian National Conference session for two years between 1883 and 1885.** He later became one of the senior members of the Indian National Congress and was also responsible for rejection of reforms about Montagu–Chelmsford. He graduated from the University of Calcutta and, in 1868, traveled to England to compete in an examination for the Indian Civil Service. In 1869 he was barred from services due to an age dispute, and he was fired in 1871 due to racial discrimination.

**Option b is incorrect: Satyendra Sinha** was a lawyer. He was appointed the first Governor of Bihar and Odisha in 1920 (29th December). He was the first Indian to become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

**Option c is incorrect: Pherozeshah Mehta** was dubbed "Lion of Bombay." He was elected president of the Indian National Congress in 1890. He founded the Bombay Chronicle, an English weekly newspaper, in 1910. For his legal services, he was knighted by the British.

**Option d is incorrect: W C Banerjee** was born on 29th December 1844 in Calcutta. In 1862, he joined a law firm in Calcutta as a clerk from where he got acquainted with law. He later went to England to study law. He was the first President of the Indian National Congress (INC). Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee passed away on 21st July 1906.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/newsite/printrelease.aspx?relid=148779

**Q.10)** With reference to Anticipatory Bail Laws in India, consider the following statements:
1. The anticipatory bail can be granted strictly for a limited and specified time.
2. The Anticipatory bail can be granted to a person in case of committing bailable offences only.
3. The anticipatory bail can be rejected if the accused has previously undergone imprisonment for a cognizable offense after the judgement of a court.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

Recently, a division bench of the Bombay High Court has referred to its full bench the issue of whether the HC or sessions courts can grant transit anticipatory bail to accused in cases registered or likely to be registered in another state, outside their jurisdiction.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **Supreme Court (SC)** in ***Sushila Aggarwal v. State of NCT of Delhi (2020) case*** delivered a significant verdict, ruling that **no time limit can be set** while granting anticipatory Bail and it can continue even until the end of the trial. The Court made reference of India's **freedom movement**

claiming that **arbitrary arrests, indefinite detentions, and lack of institutional safeguards** played an important role in rallying the people to raise the demand for Independence

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Allahabad High Court has held that an application for grant of Anticipatory bail under Section 438 Cr.P.C. is not maintainable in case of an offence that has been declared by the concerned statute as a bailable offence. The Bench of Justice Samit Gopal further clarified that anticipatory bail does not arise for an offence that is bailable.

**Statement 3 is correct.** The Anticipatory Bail granted by a High court under Section 438 of the CrPC can only be cancelled by the High Court under Section 439(2) of the CrPC but not by any Magistrate or Sessions Judge. The Anticipatory bail can be rejected if the **accused has previously undergone imprisonment on conviction by a court in respect of any cognizable offence**.

Source: https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/anticipatory-bail-plea-not-maintainable-bailable-offence-allahabad-high-court-193724#:~:text=a%20bailable%20offence.-,The%20Bench%20of%20Justice%20Samit%20Gopal%20further%20clarified%20that%20anticipatory,non%2Dbailable%20and%20cognizable%20offences.

https://indianexpress.com/article/india/anticipatory-bail-sc-eases-terms-says-no-time-limit-6241721/

**Q.11)** Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation
3. The Independent Labour Party

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Statements 2 and 3 are correct:** The parties established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar were - All India Scheduled Castes Federation and The Independent Labour Party. Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha was the first organization formed by Dr. Ambedkar in 1924.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Peasants and Workers Party of India was founded in 1947 in Maharashtra by Keshavrao Jedhe, Nana Patil and Madhavrao Bagal.

Source: UPSC PRELIMS 2012

**Q.12)** With reference to the C. Rajagopalachari Formula for ending constitutional deadlock during Indian National Movement, consider the following statements:

1. It provided that only the Muslim population of North-West and North-East India would decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
2. In case of acceptance of partition, it proposed a common center for safeguarding defense, commerce and communication.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None of the above

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**Ans) b**

**Exp) option b is the correct Answer.**

In 1944, C. Rajagopalachari proposed a formula for Congress-League Cooperation to solve the ongoing constitutional crisis.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** It was proposed under the C.R. formula that the entire population of North-West and North-East would take part in deciding whether or not to form a sovereign state.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Further, in case of acceptance of partition, Formula proposed a common center for defense, commerce, and communication.

Knowledge Base: The main points in the CR Plan were:

Muslim League to endorse Congress's demand for independence. League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at the center.

Other proposals were:

(1) Muslim league to endorse Congress's demand for independence.

(2) League to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at the center.

(3) The above terms are to be operative only if England transferred full powers to India.

While the Congress was ready to cooperate with the League for the independence of the Union, the League wanted the Congress to accept the two-nation theory. Jinnah wanted only the Muslim population of the North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and he also opposed the idea of a common center.

C.R. formula was also condemned by Hindu leaders led by Vir Savarkar.

Source: Spectrum, Pg 454, 845

**Q.13)** With reference to the British policies in India after 1857, consider the following statements:

1. After 1857, the British intervention increased in social and religious matters of Indians.
2. After the revolt of 1857, the Zamindars and landlords were hailed as natural and traditional leaders of Indian people.
3. The British Government drastically reduced the expenditure on Army.
4. There was increased restrictions on Freedom of Press after 1857.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a)3 and 4 only

b) 2 and 4 only

c) 1, 3 and 4 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans) b**

**Exp) option b is the correct Answer.**

Contrary to their pre-1857 intentions of trying to modernize India on progressive lines, now the administration adopted blatantly reactionary policies on the pretext that Indians were not fit for self-governance and needed British presence in their lives.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Having decided to side with the reactionary elements of Indian society, the **British withdrew support for social reforms and decided to minimize their intervention in social and religions aspects of the life of Indian people. T**hey felt that their earlier intervention in socio-religious matters had aroused the wrath of orthodox sections against them. Also, by encouraging caste and communal consciousness, the British helped the reactionary forces.

**Statement 2 is correct:** In their pursuit of reactionary policies and hope to expand their social base, the British looked for alliances with the most reactionary of social groups—the princes, zamindars, etc. The British intended to use them as a counterweight against nationalist-minded intelligentsia. Now, the zamindars and landlords were hailed as the 'natural' and 'traditional' leaders of people.

**Statement 3 is incorrect: The British Government increased the expenditure on Army**.

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A disproportionately large expenditure was spent on army and civil administration and very little was spent on social services.

**Statement 4 is correct: There was** Increased **Restrictions on the Freedom of Press.** Whenever the press was seen to be favouring the nationalist upsurge, it was restricted. For example, the Licensing Act of 1857, The Registration Act of 1867, the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, the Newspapers (incitement of offences) Act of 1908, Indian Press Act of 1910 and the Indian Press (emergency powers) act of 1931 had the provisions of restriction of the freedom of press in India.

Source: Spectrum – a survey of British policy in India – pg. 534

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**Q.14)** In the context of British Foreign Policy in India, consider the following statement:

1. The need to check Russian ambition in Burma led to the Anglo Burmese war.
2. Treaty of Gandamak resulted in Great Britain's control over Tibet's foreign affairs.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct Answer.**

The pursuit of a foreign policy, guided by the interest of British imperialism, often led to India's conflicts with neighboring countries. These conflicts arose due to various reasons like the political and administrative consolidation of the country, and the Introduction of modern means of communication.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The expansionist urges of the British resulted in three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and in the end, the annexation of Burma into British India in 1885. The reason for these wars were the lure of the forest resources of Burma, market for British manufactures in Burma and the **need to check French ambitions in Burma (not the Russian aggression)** and South-Asia.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879)** was signed after the Second-Anglo Afghan War. It provided that: ● the Emir (Amir) of Afghanistan will conduct his foreign policy with the advice of Government of India; ● a permanent British resident will be stationed at Kabul; and ● the Government of India will give Amir all support against foreign aggression, and an annual subsidy.

**Treaty of Lhasa (1904)** between Tibet and British provided that Tibet will give Great Britain some control over foreign affairs of Tibet.

Source: Spectrum page 532

**Q.15)** Consider the following statements regarding Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) in India:

1. The Chairman of the Council is the Prime Minister.
2. Separate funds are allocated to the Council for undertaking its activities.
3. It assesses the functioning of the large financial conglomerates operating in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**
In order to strengthen and institutionalize the mechanism for maintaining financial stability, enhancing inter-regulatory coordination and promoting financial sector development, the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) was set up by the Government as the apex level forum in December 2010.
**Statement 1 is incorrect: The Chairman of the Council is the finance minister** and its members include the heads of financial sector Regulators (RBI, SEBI, PFRDA, IRDA & FMC) Finance Secretary and/or Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Secretary, Department of Financial Services, and Chief Economic Adviser. The Council can invite experts to its meeting if required.
**Statement 2 is incorrect and statement 3 is correct:** The Council deals, inter-alia, with issues relating to financial stability, financial sector development, inter–regulatory coordination, financial literacy, **financial inclusion and macro prudential supervision of the economy including the functioning of large financial conglomerates. No funds are separately allocated to the Council for undertaking its activities.**
Source: https://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/StrucFSDC.pdf
https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/fsdc-asks-regulators-to-keep-steady-vigil-on-financial-sector/article36280845.ece
https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=95543

**Q.16)** With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1892, consider the following statements:
1. It gave the legislative councils the power to discuss the budget for the first time.
2. The members of the Indian legislative council were given the power to ask questions from the Executive for the first time.
3. It introduced an Indian member into the Viceroy's Executive Council for the first time ever.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1, 2 and 3
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**
The pressure on the colonial British Indian government from the nationalists to make the government more accountable to the Indian people had steadily been on the rise since the second half of the 19th century, and had increased even more with the creation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. The legislations brought by the British until now for the administration in India were deemed inadequate by the nationalist leaders. So, to pacify them as well as the masses they represented, the British decided to bring further changes in the governance structure of British India through the Indian Councils Act of 1892.
**Statement 1 is correct:** The **Indian Councils Act of 1861** did **set up legislative councils** at Central and Provincial levels, but they had **very limited functions and powers** and their role was limited to drafting and passing legislations required for administration. They **could not even discuss any financial legislation**. That however **changed** with the **Indian Councils Act, 1892**. This Act gave the council members the **power to discuss financial statements like the Annual Budget for the first time**. Hence this statement is **correct**. The council members could **discuss the various provisions and give their opinions,** but it must be noted that they were **still not allowed to move a motion against any of the provisions** in these financial legislations. So, although this Act was a step forward in the right direction, it still left much to be desired from as far as accountability of the government was concerned.
**Statement 2 is correct:** The **Indian Council Act, 1861 did not give the council** members the **right to question the members of the Executive** regarding their various policies, decisions and reasons for omission

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and commission. However, the **Indian Council Act, 1892 gave the right** to the Council Members to **cross question the Executive** regarding their various decisions and policies. Hence this statement is **correct**.
However, it must be noted, that there were **many limits** on this new power of the council members, such as the **type of questions**, or the **subjects regarding which they could question** the Executive, and a **mandatory notice period of 6 days** to be given before asking the Question, etc.
**Statement 3 is incorrect:** It was the **Indian Council Act of 1909** (also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms) and **not the Indian Councils Act of 1892** which **introduced** an **Indian member in the Viceroy's Executive Council** for the **first time**.
This was an **important development** in India's **constitutional history** under the British Rule, as the **Viceroy's Executive Council was the highest decision-making body** in the British Indian Government, and **virtually held all the important powers**. So, the **inclusion of an Indian** in this body was **momentous** as it **signified the increasing pressure of nationalist movement on the colonial government**. **Satyendra Prasad Sinha** became the **first Indian** to be inducted into the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was included in the capacity of the **law member**.
Knowledge Base: For details regarding the various provisions of this Act and the others mentioned herein, kindly refer to Ch-41 of History of Modern India by BL Grover
Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-549, 550;
History of Modern India by BL Grover, Ch-41, Pg-376, 377, 379, 380,

**Q.17)** With reference to Cornwallis' contributions to the evolution of Civil Services in British India, consider the following statements:
1. He separated the judicial and revenue powers of the District Collectors.
2. He prohibited the civil servants from taking presents and bribes.
3. He was the first to open all posts of the covenanted civil services for the Indians.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
Cornwallis succeeded Warren Hastings as Governor-General in 1786 and remained the Governor General till 1793. He is credited with many reforms in the administration in British India like Judicial reforms, introducing Permanent Settlement revenue system as well as reforming the nascent civil administration and civil services.
**Statement 1 is correct: Cornwallis** is most known for **ensuring the principle of Separation of Powers** (SoP) in the **civil services**. In the administrative system set up by his predecessors, the **District Collector** was a civil servant responsible for **both revenue collection** as well as **making judicial decisions** in small cases. However, **Cornwallis** was a big believer in the **Separation of Powers** being an **important requirement for good governance**. So, he **took away the judicial powers** and functions of the **Collector** and **shifted** them to a **judicial magistrate**. Hence this statement is **correct.**
**Statement 2 is correct:** Cornwallis (governor-general, 1786-93) was the first to bring into existence and organise the civil services. He tried to check corruption through raising the civil servants' salary, strict enforcement of rules against private trade, debarring civil servants from taking presents, bribes etc., enforcing promotions through seniority.

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**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Lord **Cornwallis** displayed a high level of **racial prejudice** and **did not believe in opening higher posts of civil services** (known as the **Covenanted services**) to the **Indians**. He believed that they were **untrustworthy** (being colonial subjects) and **did not have the skills and talents** required to handle such jobs. Officially, the Charter Act of 1853, as well as the Act for Good Governance (Government of India Act), 1858 announced that all subjects of the Crown – those in England as well as those in British India had equal footing in being eligible for the Covenanted Services. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.
Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-555;
History of Modern India by BL Grover, Ch-14, Pg-128

**Q.18)** With reference to the Fort William College, consider the following statements:
1. It was established by Warren Hastings.
2. Its aim was to teach local languages and laws to British civil servants posted in British India.
3. It went on to become the famed Presidency University of Calcutta.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
The Fort William College was a college in British Colonial Calcutta that had been established in 1800 to train the new recruits to civil services in British India in local languages and laws as well as administration in order to ensure that the Company could govern in India peacefully.
**Statement 1 is incorrect:** It was **established** by **Lord Wellesley** on **July 10th, 1800**, and **not by Warren Hastings**. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.
**Warren Hastings** was responsible for setting up the **Calcutta Madrasa in 1781.**
**Statement 2 is correct: Wellesley** established this institution t**o train the new recruits to the Civil Services** for **administering the rapidly expanding British Indian territories**. He decided to establish **Fort William College** as an **institute** that would **teach the new recruits** to the civil services, **local languages like Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, etc, as well as local laws, history and culture**, so that they may understand the land, its people and their customs. Hence this statement is **correct.**
**Statement 3 is incorrect: The Fort William College** was **shut down** soon in **1802** after its opening. This was because Wellesley had established it **without permission from the Court of Directors (CoD)** who controlled the affairs of the East India Company from England. So, the CoD decided to shut this college down and later **opened the Haileybury College in Hertfordshire in England** in **1807** to **train the new recruits** to the civil services in British India. It was the **Hindu College (not the Fort William College)** established by **David Hare and Raja Ram Mohun Roy in 1817**, which went on to become the famed **Presidency University of Calcutta** which still exists today. **Hence this statement is incorrect.**
Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-577; Ch-30, Pg-620, 621
https://www.livehistoryindia.com/story/places/fort-william-college-its-ironic-legacy

**Q.19)** With reference to the Aitchison Committee, consider the following statements:
1. It was set up during the tenure of viceroy Dufferin.
2. It recommended holding the imperial civil services exams simultaneously in England & India.
3. It recommended lowering the age limit for recruitment to civil services to 19 years.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**
The Aitchison Commission on Public Services was established in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to determine the course of action to be taken to address Indians' claims to higher and more extensive employment in the British Indian Civil Services.
**Statement 1 is correct:** The **Indian National Congress** after its **formation in 1885** had been **pressing for reforms** in the British administration of India. These demands included **wider representation of Indians in the British Indian Civil Services**, both at the **lower and higher levels** (from which Indians had been deliberately excluded). So, to **pacify** the nationalist leaders, as well as the masses whom they represented, the then **Viceroy, Lord Dufferin** ordered the **Aitchison Committee on Public Services to be set up in 1886**. Hence this statement is **correct.**
**Statement 2 is incorrect:** One of the r**ecommendations** of this commission was that the civil services be structured into **3 branches - Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services**. It further recommended that the **exams for the Provincial and Subordinate** Civil Service be **held in India**, while those for the **Imperial** Civil Services be **held in England**. **Hence this statement is incorrect, as the Commission recommended the holding of imperial civil services recruitment exams in England only and not simultaneously in both England and India.**
**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The age limit for Indians for recruitment to the civil services had been gradually reduced from 23 (in 1859) to 22 (in 1860) to 21 (in 1866) and finally to 19 (in 1878), as a result of consistent British policy to make the services more inaccessible to the Indians. However, in line with the **demands of the nationalists** to make the **civil services more accessible** to Indians by i**ncreasing the age limit for recruitment**, this commission r**ecommended raising** the **age limit to 23 years (not dropping it to 19 years)**. Hence this statement is **incorrect.**
Knowledge Base:
1) This commission also recommended ending the artificial classification of British Indian Civil Services into the 'covenanted' and the 'uncovenanted' services.
2) The House of Commons in 1893 passed a resolution approving the recommendations of this Commission to hold simultaneous exams in England and India, however, this resolution was never implemented.
Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-556

**Q.20)** With reference to the Legionnaires' disease, consider the following statements:
1. It is caused by a protozoan.
2. It spreads through inhalation of contaminated aerosols.
3. It can be prevented through BCG vaccine.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 2 and 3 only

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**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

Legionnaires' disease is a severe form of pneumonia – lung inflammation usually caused by infection. It's caused by a bacterium known as legionella. Most people catch Legionnaires' disease by inhaling the bacteria from water or soil.

Recently 11 people have been infected and four have succumbed to the **Legionnaires' disease** in Argentina.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** Legionellosis is a "pneumonia-like illness that varies in severity from mild illness to a serious and sometimes fatal form of pneumonia. **It is caused by exposure to the Legionella bacteria** species found in contaminated water and potting mixes. Cases of legionellosis are often categorized as being community, travel or hospital acquired based on the type of exposure.

Transmission

**Statement 2 is correct: The most common form of transmission of Legionella is inhalation of contaminated aerosols from contaminated water.** Sources of aerosols that have been linked with transmission of Legionella include air conditioning cooling towers, hot and cold-water systems, humidifiers and whirlpool spas. To date, there has been no reported direct human-to-human transmission.

Treatment

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Treatments exist, **but there is currently no vaccine available for Legionnaires' disease.** The non-pneumonic form of infection is self-limiting and does not require medical interventions, including antibiotic treatment. Patients with Legionnaires' disease always require antibiotic treatment following diagnosis.

Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/health/argentina-s-mystery-pneumonia-outbreak-finally-identified-as-legionellosis-disease-84753

https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/legionellosis

**Q.21)** The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were:

a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead.
c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

Cotton, raw silk, saltpetre, opium were the major commodities exported from Bengal by the English East India Company.

Source: UPSC PRELIMS 2018

**Q.22)** With reference to the life and career of Macaulay in British Indian government, consider the following statements:

1. Being a proponent of mass education, he opposed the downward filtration theory regarding the development of education in India.
2. His efforts resulted in the uniform and secular codification of laws in India.
3. He laid the foundation for the modern police services in India.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

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**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

Thomas Babington Macaulay was a British Historian, Politician and later Member of Parliament, who served the British Indian Government as well. He joined as the law member of the Governor General's Council during the tenure of William Bentick. He also presented his famous Minute on Education to the Committee on Public Instruction which settled the debate of British sponsored public education in Indian in favour of Anglicists.

**Statement 1 is incorrect: Macaulay was a proponent of the "Downward Filtration Theory" (not an opponent).** He believed in educating a select section of Indians and was not concerned about taking education to the masses and making it accessible to them by using a vernacular medium. Hence this statement is incorrect.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Macaulay joined the British Indian government as the Law Member of the Governor-General's Council. **In that capacity he was instrumental in the codification of laws which were uniform and secular (not based on personal religious laws, as had been the case until now).** His efforts resulted in the Civil Procedure Law, 1859; the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. These laws laid the foundation of a more rule based and uniform and modern legal and judicial system in India, which being used even today. Hence this statement is correct.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** Cornwallis, in 1793, **not Macaulay,** was responsible for laying the foundations of the modern police services in British India. Hence this statement is incorrect.

Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-587; Ch-30, Pg-634

**Q.23)** With reference to the administrative machinery in India at the eve of British conquest, consider the following pairs:

| Official | Description |
|---|---|
| 1. Kotwal | Maintained law and order within a city area |
| 2. Faujdar | Took care of the army stationed in various provinces |
| 3. Amil | Assessed and supervised revenue collection |

Which of the pairs given above is/ are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 2 only

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

In the administrative reforms process, some of the earlier Mughal offices like that of the Amil were abolished by the British and replaced by their own officials like the District Collector, while some like Kotwal, Thanedar etc were phased out gradually or retained in the British police system too with minor changes.

**Pair 1 is correct:** The **Kotwal** was an official who was expressly **in charge of maintaining law and order** in a **particular city area**. Hence this pairing is **correct.**

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He was also supposed to **prevent any criminal activities and catch** those **responsible** for creating any disorder. He was responsible for **safeguarding the life and property of the residents** of a particular urban area.

**Pair 2 is incorrect:** The **Faujdar** was an official at the **provincial and district levels** whose main function was to **prevent law and order issues created by rebellions**. He was **not in charge of taking care of the army stationed** in the area. Hence this pairing is **incorrect**.

In the administration of the Mughal State and its Successor States, his duties included ensuring **safe passage to traders** within his jurisdiction, keeping **vigil over the recalcitrant zamindars**, **helping the Amil** in matters of revenue collection in special circumstances, etc.

**Pair 3 is correct:** The **Amil,** also sometimes known as the **Amalguzar**, was an official at the **provincial and district levels** whose main duty was to **assess and supervise the collection of revenue** from a particular area, with the **help of subordinate officials**. Hence this pairing is **correct**.

He must not be confused with the Patwari, whose main job was to maintain revenue records at the village level; or the Khot/ Muqaddam who was the village chief.

Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-580

https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20236/1/Unit-14.pdf Pg 26, Pg-27

**Q.24)** With reference to the Frazer Commission, consider the following statements:

1. It was appointed by Lord Curzon.
2. It resulted in the creation of the specialised CID branch of police.
3. It recommended that only Europeans be allowed to occupy officer level jobs in the Police.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

In 1902-03, a Police Commission was established for Police Reforms under Sir Andrew Frazer. Some of its features and recommendations are discussed below.

**Statement 1 is correct: Lord Curzon**, the then **Viceroy of India**, appointed a **Commission on Police Reforms in 1902**, under the **chairmanship of Andrew Frazer** (hence called the Frazer Commission). Hence this statement is **correct.**

**Statement 2 is correct:** The Committee **recommended** that a **separate and specialised criminal investigation branch** be opened in the police services for **each Presidency**, under the **direct command and direction** of the **Inspector General of Police**. This **resulted in the creation** of the **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** in the **provinces** and a **Central Intelligence Bureau at the Centre**. Hence this statement is **correct.**

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The **Frazer Committee recommended** an **increase** in the number of **Police Officers recruited** from among the **Indians**, **not keeping them excluded** from Officer level jobs in the Police. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

The Committee **recommended** that the **British Indian Police Services** should have **4 categories** - an **Imperial Service** (police **officers** recruited **entirely from England)**, a **Provincial** Police Service (police **officers recruited from amongst Indians**), an Upper and a Lower Subordinate Service (non-officer cadre consisting of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc).

Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-582;

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http://mahacid.com/history-of-CID.html
https://www.indianculture.gov.in/rarebooks/report-indian-police-commission-1902-03 Pg 144

**Q.25)** Consider the following statements with reference to the Dark sky reserve:
1. Dark Sky Reserve is a land or region that has been developed such that it has minimal artificial light interference.
2. The cloudless skies and low atmospheric water vapor are the ideal conditions for the setting up of dark sky reserve.
3. India's first Dark Sky Reserve, administered by the Department of Science & Technology, will be set up in Hanle, Ladakh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) d**
**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1 is correct: Dark Sky Reserve is a designation given to a place that has policies in place to ensure that a tract of land or region has minimal artificial light interference. It** is a public or private land with a distinguished nocturnal environment and starry nights that has been developed responsibly to prevent light pollution. The International Dark Sky Association is a U.S.-based non-profit that designates places as International Dark Sky Places, Parks, Sanctuaries and Reserves, depending on the criteria they meet. Several such reserves exist around the world but none so far in India.
**Statement 2 is correct**: **The cloudless skies and low atmospheric water vapour make it one of the best sites in the world to set up the Dark sky reserve for optical, infrared, sub-millimeter, and millimeter wavelengths.** The Indian Astronomical Observatory at the high-altitude station of Indian Institute of Astrophysics is situated to the north of Western Himalayas at an altitude of 4,500 meters above mean sea level. It is a dry and cold desert with sparse human population and has the Hanle monastery as its nearest Neighbour.
**Statement 3 is correct: India's first Dark Sky Reserve administered by the Department of Science & Technology will be set up in Hanle, Ladakh.** Hanle is regarded as one of the world's most optimal sites for astronomical observations which are about 4,500 meters above sea level. However, ensuring that the site remains well-suited for astronomy implies keeping the night-sky pristine, or ensuring minimal interference to the telescopes from artificial light sources such as electric lights and vehicular lights from the ground.
Source: https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/india-to-have-first-astronomy-dark-reserve-in-ladakh/article65849890.ece
https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-sci-tech/ladakh-dark-sky-reserve-to-promote-astronomy-tourism-8132171/

**Q.26)** With reference to the evolution of the Police system in British India, consider the following statements:
1. The system of putting a division under a Superintendent of Police was introduced by Lord Mayo.
2. An All-India Police Service was set up by the Police Act of 1861.
3. Lord Bentick put the police forces under the charge of the District Collector.

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Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) c**
**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **post of** the **Superintendent of Police (SP)** was **introduced by Lord Cornwallis, not Lord Mayo**, as a part of his famous administrative reforms to the civil services in British India. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.
**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **Indian Police Act, 1861** (result of recommendations of the Police Reform Commission of 1860), created guidelines for setting up of **Provincial Police Services only (not an All-India Police Services)**. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.
All the **Provinces enacted this Act uniformly**, which is why the **Police system throughout British India was uniform**. However, in reality the **Police system existed in each Province separately** and there was **no pan-India police service at that time**. The police system in each Province was led by the Inspector General.
**Statement 3 is correct: Lord Bentick**, the Governor General of British India from 1828-35 **reversed Cornwallis' policy of Separation of Powers** and put the police forces under the charge of **the District Collector**. Hence this statement is **correct**.
**He abolished the office of the Superintendent of Police (SP).** The collector was now to head the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the Superintendent of Police (SP). This arrangement **resulted in a badly organised police force**, putting a **heavy burden on the collector/magistrate**.
Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-581, 582;
https://blog.ipleaders.in/police-policing-india-historical-perspective/#:~:text=1920%2C%20the%20imperial%20forces%20were%20open%20for%20the%20Indians

**Q.27)** Consider the following statements:
1. Provincial autonomy in legislative matters was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1861.
2. Lytton assigned provinces with certain sources of revenue like excise, licence fee, etc.
3. Ripon divided the sources of revenue into three groups viz, general, provincial and those to be divided between centre and provinces.
Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1 is incorrect: Legislative Decentralization (not Provincial Autonomy)** was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1861. **Hence this statement is incorrect.**
**Statement 2 is correct:** Lytton took further steps in the direction of policy of financial devolution. The provincial governments were authorised to meet out the expenditure on certain heads like land revenue, excise, stamps, law and justice etc., as suited them. For this purpose, the provinces were assigned certain

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sources of revenue like excise, licence fee, etc. It was also decided that the surplus above the estimated income would be shared equally between the centre and the provinces and, in case of deficit, the centre would meet half the deficit of a province. It was expected that the new system would induce the provincial governments to develop their revenue resources.

**Statement 3 is correct:** In 1882, Ripon divided all sources of revenue into three groups–general (going entirely to centre), provincial (going entirely to the provinces) and those to be divided between the centre and the provinces.

Source: https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7006-the-emergence-and-evolution-of-high-courts-in-india-before-the-constitution-of-india-came-into-effect.html

Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-570, 572, 591

**Q.28)** With reference to the evolution of Judiciary in British India, consider the following statements:

1. Urdu was the official language of the courts before William Bentinck's reign.
2. The Europeans did not come under any sort of judicial jurisdiction before the reign of Cornwallis.
3. Before the enactment of Criminal Procedure code, Muslim law was administered in Fauzdari adalats.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

a) 3 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is incorrect: Persian (not Urdu)** was the official language in courts before the reign of William Bentick (1828-33). Then the practice was changed. Now, the suitor had the option to use Persian or a vernacular language. while in the Supreme Court, English language replaced Persian.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The **Supreme Court** established under the **Regulating Act of 1773** during the tenure of **Warren Hastings** (**Cornwallis' predecessor**), **included even European subjects** under its **jurisdiction**. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

**Cornwallis** went further and decided to **expand the number of courts which could try European**s and also the **number of laws which were applicable to the Europeans**. This went a great way in ensuring some level of equality between the Europeans and Indians in front of law.

**Statement 3 is correct.** District Fauzdari Adalats were set up to try criminal disputes and were placed under an Indian officer assisted by Qazi's and muftis. These adalats also were under the general supervision of the collector. Before the enactment of Criminal Procedure code in 1861, M**uslim law was administered in Fauzdari Adalat**s.

Source: Modern Indian History by Spectrum, Ch-26, Pg-563 to 565

**Q.29)** Consider the following statements with reference to the economic impact of British rule in India:

1. In the zamindari system, there was rise in absentee landlordism due to increased number of intermediaries.
2. Zamindars introduced modern technology in agriculture with the help of the British government to increase the agricultural yield.
3. The trend of commercialization of agriculture was encouraged by the emergence of a unified national market and the growth of internal trade.

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Which of the above-given statements is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) d**
**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**
The Britishers made several structural changes that impacted Indian agriculture and Industry aiding them in draining India's wealth.
**Statement 1 is correct:** The **British government was only interested in the maximization of rents** and in securing its share of revenue, had enforced the Permanent Settlement in many parts. **Most of the Zamindars used to sublet the land to intermediarie**s and would relocate to big cities like Calcutta to live a luxurious life which created absentee landlordism. Landlords were not interested in increasing the yield. Land was just divided into many intermediaries. **Increase in number of intermediaries to be paid also gave rise to absentee landlordism** and increased the burden on the peasant. The interests of the zamindars lay only in the perpetuation of British rule and in opposing the national movement.
**Statement 2 is incorrect:** During the British times, the peasants had neither the means nor any incentive to invest in agriculture. **The zamindar had no roots in the villages, while the government spent little on agricultural or technical education. There was also fragmentation of land. All of this made it difficult to introduce modern technology,** which caused a perpetually low level of productivity. Thus, there **was no attempt from Zamindars to introduce the modern technology in Agriculture.**
**Statement 3 is correct:** In the second half of the 19th century in British rule, a significant trend was the emergence of the commercialization of agriculture. **The new market trend of commercialization and specialization was encouraged by many factors–spread of money economy, replacement of custom and tradition by competition and contract, emergence of a unified national market, growth of internal trade, improvement in communications through rail and roads,** and boost to international trade given by entry of British finance capital, etc.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Chapter 28 ; 2020th Edition

**Q.30)** With reference to Global Agreement on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which of the following multilateral institutions is/are associated with it?
1. World Bank
2. International Monetary Fund
3. UNESCO
4. World Economic Forum
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 1, 2 and 4 only
c) 3 only
d) 3 and 4 only

**Ans) c**
**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**
All the Member states of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recently adopted a historic agreement that defines the common values and principles needed to ensure the healthy development of AI.

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Artificial intelligence leverages computers and machines to mimic the problem-solving and decision-making capabilities of the human mind. Global Agreement on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI), defines the common values and principles which will guide the construction of the necessary legal infrastructure to ensure the healthy development of AI.

**Option 1 is incorrect:** World Bank has no role in Global Agreement on the Ethics of AI.

**Option 2 is incorrect:** International Monetary Fund has no role in Global Agreement on the Ethics of AI.

**Option 3 is correct:** In November 2021, 193 countries reached a groundbreaking agreement at **UNESCO** on "Ethics of Artificial Intelligence". It sets the first global normative framework while giving States the responsibility to apply it at their level. The agreement aims at how AI should be designed and used by the governments and the tech companies.

The main contents of the Recommendation include protecting data, banning social scoring and mass surveillance, helping to monitor and evaluate, and protecting the environment.

**Option 4 is incorrect:** World Economic Forum has no role in Global Agreement on the Ethics of AI.

Source: https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-member-states-adopt-first-ever-global-agreement-ethics-artificial-intelligence?TSPD_101_R0=080713870fab2000e5d326606e89171ef4c93404f444ff1fd7080004a6c25e4bd3fb059728eeebcc0864885f6a1430001ab8d2bb043ffa1cac803c96b5045ff36ae0d578b2656951a5a7cf45de4b1a361de9fe0fe42e84c6adc8b1ef4c578fc1

**Q.31)** Consider the following statements:

1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is incorrect: Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress** in 1917, Culcutta session. The **first Indian women President** of INC was Sarojini Naidu in 1925, Kanpur session.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Badruddin Tyabji was the "First Muslim" to become the "President of Indian National Congress" in 1887, Madras session. The first session was presided by W C Bonnerjee in 1885 at Bombay.

Source: UPSC PRELIMS 2015

Spectrum: Appendices: Indian National Congress Annual sessions

**Q.32)** Consider the following statements with reference to the impact on Industry during the British rule in India:

1. The local ship-building thrived under British rule as they wanted to connect India with International market.
2. Indian steel industry was restricted by Britishers from producing lower standard of steel.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

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**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The Britishers steadily destroyed local Industry in India and due to their prohibitory practices, there was a late development of the modern industry in India.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **Britishers crushed the thriving local ship-building industry.** Earlier, Surat and Malabar on the western coast and Bengal and Masulipatnam on the eastern coast were known for their ship-building industries. The **British ships contracted by the Company were given a monopoly over trade routes, while even the Indian merchant ships plying along the coast were made to face heavy duties.** In 1814, a law was passed under which Indian- built ships were refused to be considered 'British-registered vessels' which could trade with America and the European continent. So, **by several restrictive policies, the decline of the Indian shipping industry was ensured by the British.**

**Statement 2 is correct:** The British did not allow the Indian steel industry to grow much. **Industries like the Tatas,** which began to produce steel after a lot of trouble getting the required permissions, **were restricted by being forced to produce a higher standard of steel for British use. The firms were not able to produce the lower standard of steel at the same time, so they were left out of the larger market that demanded the lower quality of steel.** As restrictions were placed by Britain on Indian steel imports, this steel could only be used in India. Thus, the growth of the steel industry was hampered in India.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Chapter 28; 2020th Edition

**Q.33)** Consider the following statements with reference to the nationalist critique of the colonial economy in India:

1. Prithwishchandra Ray and Gopal Krishna Gokhale were key people in the nationalist critique of colonial economy.
2. It was argued that India has been made a field for investment of British capital.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

The continuous economic drain caused by the Britishers did not go unnoticed and many nationalists gave a critique of British economic policies in colonial India.

**Statement 1 is correct: Dadabhai Naoroji, Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, and Prithwishchandra Ray** were at the forefront of giving the critique economic of British policies.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Many nationalists said that the essence of 19th century colonialism lied in the **transformation of India into a supplier of foodstuffs and raw materials to the metro cities**, **a market for metropolitan manufacturers and a field for investment of British capital.**

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Chapter 28; 2020th Edition

**Q.34)** Which of the following actions represent the British Policy during the mercantile phase of colonization in India?

1. Major changes were introduced in the judicial system of India to protect British Interests.
2. Traditional Indian culture and civilization was criticized to promote the British culture.

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) d**
**Exp) option d is the correct answer.**
The **Period of Merchant Capital (Mercantilism)** is often described as the **Period of Monopoly Trade and Direct Appropriation**. It is also known as the **Period of East India Company's Domination** which ranged between **1757–1813**.
**Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect:** During the period of mercantilism (1757 to 1813), the primary objective of the East India company was to focus on the revenue collection from India and to invest that same revenue in purchasing the raw material for British Industries as it was the peak of Industrial revolution in Britain. The British were least concerned about the administrative, political, economic or sociocultural changes in India. So, during the period of Merchant Capital (Mercantilism), **no basic changes were introduced in administration, judicial system, transport and communication**, methods of agricultural or industrial production, forms of business management or economic organization. Nor were any major changes made in education or intellectual field, culture or social organisation. In fact, **the traditional Indian civilization, religions, laws, caste system, family structure, etc., were not seen as obstacles in colonial exploitation as their focus was on revenue collection only.**
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Chapter 28; 2020th Edition

**Q.35)** Consider the following statements with reference to the National Clean Air Programme:
1. This programme is executed by Central Pollution Control Board in accordance with Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
2. It is being implemented only in cities which are non-conforming to national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) consecutively for more than 10 years.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**
National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is the first ever effort in the country to frame a national framework for air quality management with a time-bound reduction target.
**Statement 1 is correct: National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) mentions that the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) will execute this nation-wide programme in consonance with the section 162 (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.**
**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) launched in 2019 **is today being implemented in targeted 132 cities, non-conforming to national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) consecutively for five years (not 10 years).** Out of 132, 124 cities include 34 million plus cities (MPCs)/ urban agglomerations identified by Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC). There are 8 others million plus cities covered under XV-FC grant for receiving performance-based grant for air quality improvement, which are also covered under the programme.

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Source: https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/air/national-clean-air-programme-good-idea-but-weak-mandate-62785
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1655203
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1782722
http://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/NCAP_Report.pdf

**Q.36)** Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to Liaquat Hussain?
1. He was associated with the Swadeshi Movement.
2. He organized the East Indian Railway strike in Bengal region.
3. He wrote critical articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments among Muslims.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 2 and 3 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) d**
**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1,2 and 3 are correct: Liaquat Hussain** of Patna was a popular agitator against British during the Swadeshi Movement and was one of a very few Muslim leaders who supported the Swadeshi Movement. During 1906, he organized the East Indian Railway strike in Bengal region.
He also wrote fiery articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments in Muslims. He was supported by other Muslim swadeshi agitators like **Ghaznavi, Rasul, Din Mohammed, Deedar Bux, Moniruzzaman, Ismail Hussain, Abdul Hussain,** and **Abdul Gaffar.**
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Appendices; 2020th Edition

**Q.37)** Who among the following launched an Anti-Non-Cooperation Association in 1920 in India?
1. Purushottamdas Thakurdas
2. Jamnadas Dwarkadas
3. Pheroze Sethna
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) d**
**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**
The **Anti-Non-Cooperation Association 1920 was started by big businessmen of Bombay in 1920** against the Non-Cooperation/Khilafat Movement (1920-1921). It was **established by Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottamdas Thaukrdass, Cowasji Jehangir, Pheroze Sethna and Setalvad.** The businessmen of Bombay felt that the movement would encourage the labour strikes which in Bombay Presidency turned out be violent at earlier occasion.
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Appendices; 2020th Edition

**Q.38)** Consider the following statements with reference to Deepawali Declaration made during British rule in India.
1. It was made by Lord Chelmsford.

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2. It declared the intention of the British government to facilitate India in attaining dominion status.
3. The signatory to the declaration included Moti Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.
Which of the above given statements is/are correct?
a) 2 only
b) 3 only
c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

After Nehru report, leaders of Indian nationalist movement become increasingly vocal in demanding dominion status for India. The Deepawali Declaration was made to quell such rising sentiments.

**Statement 1 is incorrect: Deepavali Declaration was a statement made by Lord Irwin, then Viceroy of India, on 31 October 1929** regarding the status of India in the British empire. It is also known as Irwin Declaration. There was great rejoicing because it was just three days before Deepavali and therefore called "Deepavali Declaration".

**Statement 2 is correct:** The **Deepawali Declaration attempted to clarify to its British and Indian audiences that the intention of the British government was to facilitate India attaining dominion status in the future.** However, there was no mention of any timeline. It was intended to calm leaders of the Indian nationalist movement who had become increasingly vocal in demanding dominion status for India.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The **Declaration was a five-line statement in simple non-legal language. There were no signatories such as Moti Lal Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi**. In India, nationalist leaders welcomed the Declaration and radically changed their mode of engagement with the British government and they now wanted all negotiations between Indian political leaders and Britain to be about the formalization of dominion status for India and the framing of a new Constitution.

**Q.39)** Which of the following events occurred during the Viceroyship of Lord Linlithgow?
1. Rajkot Satyagraha
2. August Revolution
3. Separation of Burma from India
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

**Lord Linlithgow was the longest serving viceroy of India.** He was the **viceroy from 1936 to 1944.** During his time, many important events took place.

**Option 1 is correct:** Rajkot Satyagraha took place in 1938-39. It was against the princely ruler of Rajkot state known as the 'Thakore. The ruler's oppressive taxation regimes, curbs/restrictions on civil liberties such as freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, lack of access to education and other welfare services resulted into this satyagraha against him.

**Option 2 is correct**: The **Quit India Movement, also known as the August Kranti Movement, was a movement** launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi **on**

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**8th August 1942**, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India. It **is also known as August Revolution which happened during Lord Linlithgow rule.**

**Option 3 is correct:** The British colony of Burma was part of the British run-state in India, the Empire of India, from 1824 to 1937. **Burma was separated from the rest of the Indian Empire in 1937 and at that time, Lord Linlithgow was the Viceroy (1936-1944).**

Knowledge Base:

**Other important events during Lord Linlithgow's time:**

• Winston Churchill was elected as the prime minister of England in 1940.

• The Congress passed the 'Quit India Resolution' in 1942 which started the Quit India movement. It was famously called as August revolution.

• It was launched after the failure of the Cripps Mission when it failed to solve the constitutional deadlock.

• Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the tricolor on the Gowalia Tank ground and on August 9 night, the senior leaders of the Congress were arrested. Due to the arrests, an action plan for the movement was made.

• Second world war began in 1939 and lasted till 1945. It was during Linlithgow's time that the congress ministries resigned due to outbreak of second world war.

Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Appendices; 2020th Edition

**Q.40)** Dvorak technique, which was recently seen in news, refers to?

a) It is the conceptual model that scientists use to describe the origin and subsequent evolution of the Universe.

b) It is a cloud pattern recognition technique based on development and decay model of the tropical cyclone.

c) It is an effect which explains upward and downward shift in frequency of a moving source for an observer.

d) It allows tracking a questioned object and referring it to a specific location.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option a is incorrect: The big bang theory is the conceptual model that scientists use to describe the origin and subsequent evolution of the Universe.** It states that the universe began as a tiny, violent explosion about 14 billion years ago. That event produced all of the matter and energy in the Universe, including its hydrogen and helium. Some of these light atoms were forged in the cores of stars, over billions of years, into atoms of the heavier elements that exist today, including the atoms of which we ourselves are made.

**Option b is correct: Dvorak technique was first developed in 1969 and tested for observing storms in the northwest Pacific Ocean.** Forecasters used the available satellite images obtained from polar orbiting satellites to examine the features of the developing tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons). During day time, images in the visible spectrum were used while at night, the ocean would be observed using infrared images.

1) **The Dvorak technique was a cloud pattern recognition technique based on a concept model of the development and decay of the tropical cyclone.**
2) The Dvorak technique helps forecasters to do pattern recognition from the observed structure of the storm, locate its eye and estimate the intensity of the storm.
3) Dvorak was an American meteorologist best credited for developing the Dvorak technique in the early 1970s. The technique has been upgraded multiple times since then, and after a recent software update in May in the year 2022, it has been named the Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT), coined by the National Hurricane Centre of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

**Option c is incorrect: The Doppler effect can be described as the effect produced by a moving source of waves in which there is an apparent upward shift in frequency for observers towards whom the source**

**is approaching** and an apparent downward shift in frequency for observers from whom the source is receding. It is important to note that the effect does not result because of an actual change in the frequency of the source.

**Option d is incorrect: Geospatial technology allows tracking a questioned object and referring it to a specific location.** This feature helps people to complete scientific or non-scientific tasks, governmental and non-governmental, military and civil. Using geospatial technology is comparatively inexpensive and simple, while its possibilities are next to unlimited. Applications of geospatial technologies are incorporated in almost any sector, industry, or research where the location is important.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-climate/dvorak-cyclone-intensity-estimation-technique-explained-8165811/
https://www.encyclopedia.com/science-and-technology/astronomy-and-space-exploration/astronomy-general/big-bang-theory
https://www.physicsclassroom.com/class/waves/Lesson-3/The-Doppler-Effect
https://eos.com/blog/geospatial-technology/

**Q.41)** Mahatma Gandhi said that some of his deepest convictions were reflected in a book titled, "Unto this Last" and the book transformed his life. What was the message from the book that transformed Mahatma Gandhi?

a) Uplifting the oppressed and poor is the moral responsibility of an educated man
b) The good of individual is contained in the good of all
c) The life of celibacy and spiritual pursuit are essential for a noble life
d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct in this context

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option b is correct**: Gandhi summarised Unto This Last's teachings in these three points:

**1) That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.**
2) That a lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's, inasmuch as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.
3) That a life of labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman, is the life worth living.

**Option a and c are incorrect:** These were not the message from the book 'Unto this Last' that transformed Gandhi

Source: UPSC PRELIMS 2011

**Q.42)** The famous Curzon-Kitchener controversy is associated with which of the following?

a) The partition of Bengal.
b) Ending the dual control of military affairs.
c) Reducing the land tax during famine
d) Appointment of Indians in Executive Council

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct.**

In the Viceroy executive council in British India, there used to be two members representing the military department, the first one was Commander in chief who was the executive head of the army in India. The second was the military member who advised Governor-General on military matters. **Lord Kitchener who came to India in 1902 objected to such dual control on the military. He wanted to abolish the office of**

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**the military member who advised the Governor General on military matters. But Lord Curzon strongly opposed the idea.**
Source: A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir (Spectrum), Appendices ; 2020th Edition
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/comparative-studies-in-society-and-history/article/abs/issue-role-and-personality-the-kitchenercurzon-dispute/089C1F9CA5BBE5DB5C7CA840E0C5AA9D

**Q.43)** Warren Hastings used the method of revenue farming or Ijaradari in Bengal. Which of the given option best describe the term Ijaradari system?
a) The practice in which the contract of collecting revenue was given to the highest bidder.
b) It is related to the land-grants and rights given for a specific service.
c) It is a system in which the state collected land-revenues directly from the body of peasant proprietors.
d) In this system the settlements were made estate-wise with landowners who collectively claimed to be landlords of the estate.

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**
**Option a is correct:** Warren Hastings used the method of revenue farming or Ijaradari in Bengal to collect the revenues. **Ijaradari is a practice of revenue farming in which contract of collecting revenue was given to the highest bidder**. The system contained many abuses associated with speculative profit making and revenue collections fluctuated widely causing uncertainties.
**Option b is incorrect: Inams** are the Land-grants and rights given for a specific service.
**Option c is incorrect: Ryotwari** is the system of land-settlement in which cultivators were given proprietary rights in land and state tried to collect land-revenues directly from this body of peasant proprietors.
**Option d is incorrect:** In **Mahalwari system,** the revenue settlements were made either village wise or estate-wise (Mahals) with landowners or heads of families who collectively claimed to be landlords of the village or the estate. In these areas joint-landlords of village lands were collectively responsible for revenue appropriation.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/22092/1/Unit-25.pdf

**Q.44)** Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Factory Act, 1891:
1. The act prohibited the children under the age of twelve years from working in the factories.
2. The District Magistrate was to function as the Inspector of all the factories in his district.
3. The act allowed the women to work in night shifts.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
The first Factory Act was passed by the Indian Government in 1881. This Act was amended to pave the way for Factory Act of 1891. The provisions of the 1891 act are as follows:
**Statement 1 is incorrect: Provision 7 (1) of the act's states that "**No child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of nine years **(not 12 years).**"

**Statement 2 is correct: According to the act "The District Magistrate shall be the Inspector of all the factories in the district."**
**Statement 3 is incorrect: No woman was allowed to work in night**. There was fixed maximum working hours for women which was 11 hours per day.
Knowledge Base: The other features of 1891 are as follows:
1) The act increased the minimum age from 7 to 9 years and the maximum age from 12 to 14 years for children.
2) It reduced the maximum working hours for children to 7 hours per day.
Source: https://www.indiacode.nic.in/repealed-act/repealed_act_documents/A1881-15.pdf
https://www.indiacode.nic.in/repealed-act/repealed_act_documents/A1891-11.pdf

**Q.45)** Consider the following statements with reference to the PM-SHRI:
1. It is a scheme for the development of schools which will reflect the key features of the new National Education Policy, 2020.
2. The National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) will be used to measure the performance outcomes under the scheme.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**
**Statement 1 is correct:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi has announced that nearly 14,500 schools will be upgraded across India under a new centrally sponsored scheme, Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI). **According to the Ministry of Education, the scheme will cover 14,500 existing schools which will be redeveloped to reflect the key features of the new National Education Policy, 2020. The plan to launch the PM SHRI scheme was first discussed with the education ministers of states and UTs, at a conference which was organized by the Ministry of Education.**
**Statement 2 is incorrect: A School Quality Assessment Framework (SQAF) (Not NQAF)** is being developed, specifying the key performance indicators to measure outcomes. Quality evaluation of these schools at regular interval will be undertaken to ensure the desired standards.
Source: https://www.google.com/url?
https://www.business-standard.com/about/what-is-pm-shri-scheme#collapse
https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1857409

**Q.46)** Consider the following statements regarding the development of Hill Station's during the British Rule:
1. The development of Hill Stations led to the development of cantonments.
2. Hill stations were developed to protect the army from diseases and epidemics.
3. Sir John Lawrence officially declared Manali the summer capital of the British empire in 1864.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1 and 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

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**Statement 1 is correct: The founding and settling of hill stations was initially connected with the needs of the British army.** Shimla was founded during the Gurkha War (1815-16); the Anglo-Maratha War of 1818 led to British interest in Mount Abu; and Darjeeling was wrested from the rulers of Sikkim in 1835. **The overwhelming presence of the army made these stations a new kind of cantonment in the hills.**
**Statement 2 is correct: The temperate and cool climate of the Indian hills was an advantage**, particularly since the **British associated hot weather with epidemics**. Cholera and malaria were particularly feared, **and attempts were made to protect the army from these diseases**. These hill stations were also developed as sanitariums, i.e., places where soldiers could be sent for rest and recovery from illnesses.
**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The hills stations approximated the cold climates of Europe; they became an attractive destination for the new rulers. It became a practice for viceroys to move to hill stations during the summer months**. Sir John Lawrence officially declared Shimla (not Manali) the summer capital of the British empire in 1864**. Shimla also became the official residence of the commander-in-chief of the Indian army.
Knowledge Base: Hill stations became strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns against enemy rulers. In the hill stations the British and other Europeans sought to recreate settlements that were reminiscent of home. The buildings were deliberately built in the European style.
Source: Pg 327, NCERT Class XII: Themes in Indian History Part III Theme 12: Colonial Cities
https://indianculture.gov.in/stories/simla-summer-capital

**Q.47)** Consider the following statements regarding the shortcomings of the Zamindari System in India:
1. Some of the zamindars used to add extra charges called 'abwabs' on top of the regular land revenue rates.
2. Government used to sell zamindari rights if zamindar failed to pay the due tax.
3. The zamindar could seize the tenant's property if the rent was not paid in time.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 3 only

**Ans) a**
**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**
Under the Permanent Settlement of Bengal or Zamindari System, the Zamindars were given proprietary rights provided they paid a fixed land-revenue to the East India Company. Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Bihar in 1793. There were many shortcomings in the Zamindari system, few of them are mentioned below:
**Statement 1 is correct:** The actual cultivation was carried on by peasants who paid the zamindars at customary rates fixed in every pargana. **Oppressive zamindars often added extra charges called 'abwabs' on top of the regular land revenue rates.**
**Statement 2 is correct:** The zamindar had to pay the tax fixed upon it, if he did so then he was the proprietor, the owner of his zamindari. He could sell, mortgage or transfer it. The land would be inherited by heirs in due course**. If the Zamindar failed to pay the tax due, then the Government would take the zamindari and sell it by auction and all the rights would vest in the new owner.**
**Statement 3 is correct:** The actual cultivation of the Land was carried on by peasants who were reduced to the status of tenants of the zamindars. **The zamindar could seize and carry away the tenant's property if the rent was not paid. He did not need the permission of any court of law to do this**. This was a legal method of harassment.
Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20325/1/Unit-15.pdf
https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/22092/1/Unit-25.pdf

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**Q.48)** Which one of the following options is correct regarding the Madras Torture Commission?
a) It enquired into the atrocities committed by British in process of enforcement of the Press act of 1908 and 1910 in India.
b) It enquired into violence practised by the native revenue and police officials in Madras region.
c) It enquired into the violence committed during Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
d) It enquired about the atrocities done to political prisoners during Quit India Movement in Madras region.

**Ans) b**
**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**
**Option a is incorrect:** In 1921, the Press Committee was constituted under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council. **The Committee inquired into the atrocities done during the Press act of 1908 and 1910.** It recommended to repeal the 1908 and 1910 acts. This was done so by the government under the Press Law Repeal and Amendment act, 1922.
**Option b is correct: Madras Torture Commission was set up by the then Madras Government in the year 1854,** under orders from the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The Commission was appointed to enquire into the use of torture by the native servants of the state for realising the Government revenue. However, the scope of the enquiry was soon enlarged to include the alleged use of torture in extracting confessions in police cases. **It enquired into personal violence practised by the native revenue and police officials.**
**Option c is incorrect: After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered a committee of inquiry to investigate the matter.** So, on October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the **Disorders Inquiry Committee** also known as **Hunter Commission.**
**Option d is incorrect: No such committee was formed to enquire the Quit India Movement.**
Knowledge Base:
**Madras Torture Commission:**
**The commission consisted of three members. It was an all-European body** called upon to investigate the prevalence of torture in a South Indian province in the mid-nineteenth century. **The Report was Published in 1855.** It recommended for the spread of education, the opening of communications, these were only gradual and general remedies. It also recommended to have European superintendents of police for each district.
Source: http://socialsciences.scielo.org/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1806-64452008000100009

**Q.49)** Consider the following statements regarding the overall impact of the British land revenue system:
1. The Land revenue system promoted the commercialization of Indian Agriculture.
2. It resulted in shifting of land into the hands of money-lenders from the cultivators.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans) c**
**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**
The British Land revenue system mainly consist of three systems.
• Permanent Settlement.
• Ryotwari System.

• Mahalwari Settlement

The above three systems were developed to increase the revenue of the British Government. These three systems had very high impact on Indian Society.

**Statement 1 is correct: The Land revenue system helped in Commercialization of Indian Agriculture.** The commercial transactions in the agrarian economy multiplied as the markets for agricultural inputs including land expanded. **The high assessment of revenue stimulated production of cash crops like sugarcane, cotton, indigo, etc**. The improved transport networks, the railways and the cotton roads facilitated growth of internal markets for agricultural products.

**Statement 2 is correct: The revenue system resulted in shifting of land into into the hands of money-lenders and merchants who ousted the old cultivating proprietor and reduced them to tenants at will**. New markets and profitable opportunities become available to merchants and moneylenders due to increased possibilities of spatial mobility. The creation of new proprietary rights in land and expansion of canal irrigation increased the value of land. The peasants pushed by the market-prices borrowed money from moneylenders. Peasants were often forced to mortgage their lands due to debt-trap and this resulted in a substantial number of land-transfers.

Source: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/22092/1/Unit-25.pdf

**Q.50)** With reference to Scheme for Economic Empowerment of De-notified tribes (SEED) Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is an initiative for economic development of tribal hunters and gatherers and transforming them into entrepreneurs.
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
3. One of its components is to provide health insurance cover of a specified amount to eligible tribal families.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 2 and 3 only

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) for the welfare of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** The **Scheme for Economic Empowerment of De-notified tribes (DNTs) (SEED)** aim to economically empower De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities. There are four components of the SEED scheme:

**1) Educational empowerment- Free coaching to students from these communities for Civil Services, entry to professional courses like medicine, engineering, MBA, etc.**
2) Health Insurance through PMJAY of National Health Authority.
3) Livelihoods to support income generation, and
4) Housing through PMAY/IAY

Whereas, **Van Dhan Yojana or Van Dhan Scheme**, that is implemented by TRIFED targets for economic development and livelihood generation of tribal gatherers and transforms them into entrepreneurs.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) is implemented by the **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment** for a period of 5 years starting Financial Year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

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**Statement 3 is correct.** The Scheme for Economic Empowerment of DNTs (SEED) will provide financial assistance to **National Health Authority (NHA)** in association with **State Health Agencies (SHAs) f**or providing a health insurance cover of Rs 5 lakhs **per family** per year to DNT, NT and SNT families as per norms of AB-PMJAY. The families having income from all sources of Rs.2.50 lakh or less per annum and not availing any such benefits from similar Scheme of Centre Government or the State Government are eligible for availing benefits of SEED Scheme.

Source: https://trifed.tribal.gov.in/pmvdy

https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1798792

https://www.businesstoday.in/latest/policy/story/govt-to-give-health-insurance-cover-to-marginalised-tribal-communities-322713-2022-02-15

https://blog.forumias.com/social-justice-and-empowerment-ministry-to-launch-a-scheme-for-economic-empowerment-of-dnts-seed/

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